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Saturday, November 25, 1911.

The activity in preparing for the benefit to the Tabernacle Choir assures the triumphant success of that benefit and reception. To which all agree and help.

"Nat Goodwin declares that he has quite an appreciation for the Mormon church," is a current item. The appreciation, however, appears to be rather one-sided.

Boston Globe: The most noticeable thing about this discovery that Col. Roosevelt intends to run for a third term is that the fellows who discovered it are afraid he will.

California's State School Superintendent has issued a bulletin against the contraction of the tobacco habit before boys are grown up. But in that case, how many would contract the habit at all?

Major General Sickles says that "Politics were never made for women." But were they made for men? To say yes means that men are not only very crooked sticks; but that they love crookedness in others.

One of the funniest things we have seen is the statement that Col. Bryan looks on Col. Roosevelt's trust programme as Socialistic! It would be of interest to learn when Socialism began to have terrors for Bryan.

The statement that Great Britain is going to fortify Jamaica as an offset to our fortifying the Panama canal is a ridiculous non sequitur. For, it is quite impossible to see any sort of relation between the two propositions.

The French are supplying the Italians with a large number of aeroplanes for use in the war in Tripoli. And the Turks are complaining that this is a violation of neutrality. Thus does the advance of science create its own complications.

The Logan Journal thinks that nobody is hurt by the conservation policy which looks up all the remaining natural resources so as to give a profitable monopoly to those who have already obtained a slice. The Journal must get a rebate on its coal bills.

The new form of the court procedure in which the commission form of government here is to be tested for its validity promises the most speedy conclusion of the matter. This is eminently desirable, as is also a thorough test of all the law points that are of importance.

The Meteorological Society of London has awarded the Symonds gold medal to Cleveland Abbe, meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau, in recognition of his work. And the award was well placed, for the work he stands for is great and useful.

Turkey declares a duty of 100 per cent on all Italian imports since the declaration of war. Thus, if such imports come in, the Turks will pay the cost, while if they don't come in, the Turks will be deprived of things they want. In either case it will be the Turks and not the Italians that will be damaged.

The "back haul" practice is knocked out by the Interstate Commerce Commission, so far as Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana points are concerned, by decision just rendered. This would seem to be the necessary sequence of the rulings already made, not only for those States but for Utah and Nevada as well.

It is reckoned by tea dealers that if the disturbances continue in China, the price of tea may be enhanced 100 per cent. But this should not affect the retail price, which is now marked up to a notch which might allow of an increase of even 200 per cent in the wholesale price and still admit of big profits to the retailer, at the present retail price.

During the Mexican disturbances of last year, 320 Chinese were murdered at Torreon in a revolutionary uprising. China promptly filed claims for compensatory damages, and the Chinese Minister to the United States visited Mexico a few months ago to urge settlement of the claims. It is now reported that Mexico agrees to pay \$1,500,000 for the murders, or at the

rate of \$4843.75 for each Chinese slain. At this rate the slaughter going on in China now ought to make the empire enormously rich.

FISHER ON WATER POWERS.

Secretary Fisher of the Department of the Interior is evidently learning. He finds that the situation with respect to the locking up of water powers is quite as bad with those powers locked up as it would be to have them in the hands of monopolies. He squarely says that the tendency of the time is towards monopolization and consolidation, and that the withholding of the use of the water powers is a great public loss. The nonuse of these natural resources, the Secretary says, is quite as great as the loss through their misuse, and he pronounces unreservedly in favor of throwing them open to the utilization of such concerns as may see profit therein.

These statements were made by him in a hearing before the National Waterways Commission in Washington. Mr. Pinchot, of course, was opposed; he wanted the corporations taking these water rights or privileges to be limited in their life to a stated number of years. But Mr. Fisher answered this by saying that, with proper governmental regulation and supervision, there would be no need to terminate the existence of those corporations from time to time; and it is evident, further, that the impending termination would be a very serious handicap on the formation of companies or corporations for the beneficial use of the public water powers.

In all this matter, however, the fundamental basis of the water power proposition seems to be lost sight of. The government appears, for the first time, to be considering itself as the proprietor of the water. This has never been either the use or claim of the Federal government hitherto. The waters in the States, except navigable waters, have always been left for the management and regulation of the States. This is so emphatically today. All of these Western States have irrigation codes of their own in which the use of the water is fully provided for, and this without any consideration of the Federal government. Whatever possibilities there might have been in the declaration of ownership of the waters of all this region by Congress while these commonwealths were in the Territorial state, that state has passed by long ago, and the States have assumed full jurisdiction of the water and the water system.

The United States gets its claim as to water sites and water power only by reason of its ownership of the public domain. In no way has it ever asserted, or have the States ever conceded, that the National Government could take charge of nonnavigable waters, and direct their disposal either by rental, leasing, or any form of supervision. And with the passage of the title to the land into the hands of any corporation, company, firm, or individual, the right of the United States in the use of the water, the regulation of it, or in any manner interfering with the water power, privilege, or right, passes away. This matter has been thoroughly threshed out in Congress, and the doctrine of the States' regulation of the streams within their borders has been completely established, and, in fact, acknowledged.

So far as water rights are concerned, the Federal government gets its power of interference through the back door as it were, and not by reason of any claim, either legal or practical, which it has on the water. This being completely in the reserved jurisdiction of the States, the Federal government's claim of jurisdiction over it resting as it does upon the mere land proprietorship, is so frail, that the government would necessarily have to reserve the land necessary for the enjoyment and use of the water right perpetually from passing, in order to retain any right of supervision or control. But, for the government to retain land in that manner, depriving the State of the right of taxation over the improvements to be put in and upon the land itself, would clearly be an injustice to the States, and a restriction hitherto unprecedented in the history of the country.

ROCKEFELLER'S DEFENSE.

The testimony given by the Merritt brothers before the Stanley Steel Investigating Committee has seemed to be very damaging to Mr. Rockefeller. The charges were very explicit; they gave dates, amounts, and told a tale of injury and wrong that would naturally appeal to a sympathetic public. Any judgment founded upon the testimony given by the Merritts would necessarily be extremely damaging to Mr. Rockefeller and to Mr. Gates, a minister who was supposed to represent Mr. Rockefeller, in part, at least, in the transactions.

Mr. Rockefeller, touched by the story told by the Merritts, has given out his own defense, but not a defense of the minister, who appears to have dropped between the two stools, assailed by one and not defended by the other. It is only just to say in regard to all this matter, that Mr. Rockefeller's defense appears to be complete. He made the loans as charged by the Merritts, but he did not squeeze them; as they charged, and he did give them an opportunity of redemption, holding this open for a year, all this contrary to the allegations made by the Merritts in their testimony. Further than this, Mr. Rockefeller shows that he paid full value at the time for the shares in the iron lands that he got. That is, he lent the Merritts \$900,000 and obtained from them in settlement \$900,000 worth of their iron stocks, even here giving them full opportunity of redemption, an option that was taken advantage of by one of the Merritts, who redeemed and afterward sold

to the Steel Corporation on his own account.

Any one hearing only the Merritt side of this story would inevitably have pronounced severe judgment against Rockefeller. But Rockefeller's defense puts an entirely different face on the matter, and he stands forth fully exonerated, not only on the public showing, but personally by all the Merritt family and all the parties involved. The Rockefeller statement compels a thorough readjustment of public opinion as to this transaction, and it is quite possible that other transactions which have heretofore gone against Mr. Rockefeller on ex parte showings might also turn out in his favor if his side had been heard, as in this case.

THE EXECUTION OF BEATTIE.

The case of Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., which has for so long been in the public eye, ended yesterday with the execution of Beattie on his conviction of murder in the first degree for killing his wife. The young man has steadily denied the crime and protested his guilt, until the last. Then, after his conversion to religion, and just before the last moment, he freed his conscience by making a full confession of the murder. This confession was not needed in order to make his guilt evident. He had a fair, patient trial, and his guilt was fully proved therein. Then his case was taken to the Supreme Court of Virginia on appeal, but the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. The Governor was then asked to interpose, either by way of pardon or commutation of sentence, but he refused to interfere, saying that justice must take its course. And so the execution of the death sentence upon him proceeded, as stated.

In this case the State of Virginia has set a noteworthy example to all of the States of this Union in the matter of judicial procedure in a capital case, and in illustrating fairness in that procedure and the certainty of punishment in a murder trial. This example is needed in all of the States, for there is an appalling neglect in all of them to reach due punishment of murderers. The example is needed in all of the States, and in none of them is it needed any more than right here in Utah.

BRANCH BANKS INCLUDED.

The National Banking act, upon which the country has depended for so many years for its currency and for the regulation of the National banks, expressly prohibits the institution of branch banks. This law would still be in operation in case the Aldrich banking trust scheme were enacted into law.

But the Aldrich scheme expressly allows of the establishment of branch banks, contrary to the best opinion of the bankers of the United States, who, without exception, are opposed to incorporating the idea of branch banking in our currency system.

The Aldrich scheme divides the country into fifteen banking districts, in each of which a branch of the National Reserve Association shall be established. It is further provided that the directors of the National Reserve Association may readjust the districts from time to time and add new districts at their option. Their power in this is absolute, and with no supervision whatever. So that the directors of the Reserve Association can put in branch banks at any time they choose, and besides, add to their number.

But, can they decrease the number? It would seem by parity of reasoning that, if they are allowed complete and unrestricted supervision with respect to the number of these banks, that it will be quite as open to them to restrict the number of the banking districts as to enlarge them. They are clearly at liberty to expand the number, and this expansion would allow of the addition of an unknown number of branch banks. If they are also at liberty to decrease the number, then the opportunity to concentrate all in a very few branches, or perhaps eventually in the one Central Reserve Association, would effect precisely what the country has been fighting against all the time, viz., concentrate the whole banking and currency system into one general head, which would have, not only the sole power to issue currency, but would, in fact, have all the banks of the country at its mercy, taking them one by one, and establishing a complete supremacy and monopoly, this by aid of the National resources, as well as by aid of all the bank assets in the country.

Mr. Aldrich attended the meeting of the American Banking Association at New Orleans, and was widely questioned upon the provisions and probable workings of his proposed currency system, including the National Reserve Association. His answers at this time were a good deal more satisfactory and complete than they have ever been at any time heretofore. But those very answers tended to establish the facts that have been claimed, that the ones in charge of this Central Reserve Association would have such opportunities of combining and money-making as no men in the history of the world have ever had before. Mr. Aldrich's own answers tended strongly to bear out the claim of Senator Cummins, that the men receiving this power from the Nation could well afford to assume the National debt in return for the favor thus conferred.

There is no doubt but that the powers and privileges granted to a few men under the Aldrich scheme would place the whole country at their mercy, and would be so extremely valuable, that there is hardly money enough available to recompense the public for the vast financial privileges that would

thus be accorded. And all the time the likelihood of Congress agreeing to such a scheme as this proposed by Mr. Aldrich is so extremely remote that it is not worth while to mention it.

The scheme, as suggested by President Taft last winter, when Mr. Aldrich first made it public, is deserving of the best thought of the American people, and of the widest discussion. That discussion has been had, the consideration of the public has been bent upon this scheme for many months, and, while some of the money interests favor it, the majority of the bankers are clearly in opposition, and the general sentiment of the country, aside from the immediate financial interests that would be benefited by the law, is practically unanimous in opposition. President Taft has not approved this scheme, and we doubt very much if it could get his support, for certainly it is a scheme that is in no way to help the Government, but to prey upon it while using largely of the Government resources; and it would create such a banking monopoly as has never been seen since the days of John Law.

WOOLMEN TO BE HEARD.

The woolgrowers of this Western country are to have their annual convention in Omaha. In the meantime, however, they are seeking a hearing before the President and the Tariff Board, so that their opposition to any radical reduction in the wool schedule may be expressed.

President Taft is practically committed through his public utterances, probably based upon the investigations and anticipating the report of the Tariff Board, in favor of a considerable reduction in Schedule K, which includes the wool rates. It is, of course, not to be supposed that the Tariff Board has reached the conclusions which it seems to have done without consulting the wool interests. These interests have been heard, and they will be heard again. The carded wool men have also been given an opportunity to present their case, and their case is peculiar in this, that whereas all of the other branches of the wool business from the raising of wool to the manufacture of cloth have been granted protection in this country, the carded wool men have been denied it, this apparently because Apostle Smoot has never been engaged in the carded wool industry, but only in the worsted side of that industry. It was impossible to get him to understand that a system of protection should include the carded wool men as well as the worsted wool men, and he gave to the carded wool men the memorable answer when they told him that the inconsistency which he was standing for in the wool schedules was liable to make the country go Democratic. "What the hell do I care if it does go Democratic?" It did go Democratic, and presumably Apostle Smoot doesn't "care a hell" about it, being an inspired living oracle, so proposed and sustained twice a year. It is to be presumed that Apostle Smoot knew all the time what was about to happen, and had made up his mind that he cared nothing about it, but would persist in his advocacy of partial protective policy as to wool, leaving out of that protection such branches of the woolen industry as had not come under his immediate notice or contact. The result was inconsistent on the protective principle, and was disastrous to the Republican party. Still, Apostle Smoot was not fazed by that, and he comes up smiling as the champion of the wool men just as before. And yet he, after Senator Aldrich, is probably more responsible than any other one man for the disasters of last year to the Republican party, and for the inconsistencies of the wool schedules as they now stand.

THE THEFTS OF PICTURES.

The epidemic of stealing paintings that came to public attention so sensationally in the news of the stealing of the Mona Lisa picture from the Louvre gallery in Paris, appears on examination to have been more widespread than at first supposed; and on examination many other pictures were found to be missing from that gallery. There have been a good many rumors about the stealing of the Mona Lisa picture, some stating that the picture has been restored, and other rumors denying it. The best information seems now to be that the picture is still missing.

There comes also news from Munich that twenty-two paintings by German and Dutch masters have been cut from their frames in the famous Lustschloss gallery at Schleissheim, and that, as in the Mona Lisa case, there is no clue to the thief or thieves.

It is quite possible that other galleries in Europe may have been victimized in the same way, for it looks like a systemized plan of robbery, in which the robbers have made themselves not only secure, but have extended their depredations on a far wider scale than was at first suspected.

Harry Thaw is said to be studying law, "so that he may become his own lawyer." Surely no surer proof of his insanity can be asked than that.

COAL ENERGY is the combined carbon and volatile matters which they contain. It is an astonishing fact that "PEACOCK" ROCK SPRINGS COAL is nearly 100 per cent pure; no other coal in the west can approach this standard. If you know how to detect sulphur, dust and state you will understand why. It's a pleasure to use "Peacock." For quick delivery, call

CENTRAL COAL AND COKE CO.
40 West Second South Street.
Bell. Ex. 35; Ind. 2500. Quick Delivery.



DRESSES

Seventy-five handsome dresses to go Saturday. Fine serges and messalines; various stylish models in high collar and Dutch neck effects; long and short sleeves; braids, velvets and lace trimmed. Misses' and junior sizes. Splendid values to \$20 each. Choose Saturday at only—

\$9.75

Colman's
DRY GOODS STORE
222-224 MAIN ST.

\$5.00 WAISTS \$3.95

A real waist sensation—an offering of unequaled importance when value is considered along with style desirability. There are messalines heavily soutache braided, shoulder tucked and finished with lace yokes and collars. There are neat striped messalines with fancy scalloped front, done in tailored style. There are plain tafetas with scalloped front, braided buttons, tailored style. There are wool challis and messalines in shirt style. Other splendid models, too, but come and see these elegant values up to \$5.00 each. Going Saturday, at only **\$3.95**

SPLENDID LINE OF DRESS SKIRTS—There are serges, voiles, Panamas and mixtures; women's and misses' sizes; paneled front and back; kick pleated, plain gored styles, etc.; a line of very high grade skirts going Saturday at way less than value—your pick. **\$5.00**

BATH ROBES for misses 8 to 14 years of age; made of heavy German robing in beautiful floral patterns; colors are pink, blue, cardinal and gray; worth \$3.00 each—Saturday—**\$1.98**

MIDDY DRESSES—New models for the little miss; fine ponged and shrunk navy blue serge, finished with braid, buttons and sailor knot of red; sizes 6 to 14 years; extra special, while they last. **\$5.95**

Misses' Sweaters

Close fitting collar; finest lamb's wool yarn; finished with pockets and pearl buttons; handsome knitted patterns; these in cardinal, white and gray; sizes 8 years to size 32. Extra special Saturday—

\$1.60

Children's black caracul and white corduroy coats; sizes 2 to 8 years; worth to \$6.00 each—Saturday—

\$4.95

Children's caracul coats; close fitting collar; turn back cuffs; sizes 6 to 14 years; extra special—Saturday—

\$6.95

\$10.00

REVERSIBLE COATS—In all the new blanket and rough weave ideas—new lapels, new cuffs, new styles throughout; also a splendid black Worumon broadcloth coat, full length, semi-fitting, satin lined, plain tailored style. These are worth to \$25 each. Choose from either lot at only—

\$18.50

Children's Hats and Bonnets 1/2 PRICED

Splendid line of styles in felt, velvet, corduroy, silk, bearrskin, etc., all shades; trimmings of flowers, animal heads, ribbon, silk, lace and net. Every dainty style imaginable for the little tot. Choose at these reductions—

65c values 33c
1.00 values 50c
1.25 values 65c

1.50 values 75c
And on up to
\$3.75 values 1.85

CHILDREN'S FLANNELETTE SKIRTS—

Dainty stripes in pink and blue and white; sizes 3 to 14 years—**25c** Saturday.

CORSET SPECIALS.

Nemo, style 305, medium high bust, draw string, four supporters; worth \$3.50—**\$2.35** Saturday.

Nemo self reducing; relief strap; designed for full figures; four supporters; worth \$3.50—Saturday—**\$2.35**

C.B. corsets; extra long hip; medium bust; four supporters; lace trimmed; worth \$1.25 and \$1.50—Saturday—**98c**

C.B. corsets; drab coutil covered; four supporters; worth \$1.25—Saturday—**69c**

Flannelette gowns; dainty light stripes; finished with round collar; wash braid trimmed—Special Saturday—**65c**

A Few Holiday Specials From the Main Floor

Plat Val. laces and insertions; 3 to 6 inches wide; dainty patterns; worth 25c a yard—Saturday—**9c**

Fichues and chape jabots; also front effects; lace embroidery; shiny and other beautiful styles; extra special, your choice—**25c**

Bandings in beautiful oriental, Baby Irish and Venice styles; worth \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard—Saturday—**29c**

16-button kid gloves in black and white; worth \$3.75 a pair; odd sizes, to close—**98c**

Tremendous line of 1 and 2-clasp gloves; to close; these in all shades, including black and white; they are worth up to \$1.50 a pair, but being mostly odd lines, will close them Saturday at—**49c**

Ladies' silk hose; full range; all shades; self embroidered; worth \$1.25 a pair—Saturday—**89c**

Men's and women's black heavy cotton hose; worth 15c a pair—Saturday—**9c**

Black satin scarfs lined with white satin; finished with silk tassels; worth \$3.50 to \$5.00 each—Saturday—**\$1.98**

Children's initial handkerchiefs neatly hemmed; dainty embroidered initial—Saturday—**5c**

Linens and Household Necessities

At Thanksgiving Reductions

All linen napkins worth \$2.00 to \$2.50 a dozen; 50 dozen in the lot; to go Saturday at **\$1.00** only.

Fine table linen; regular 98c quality—**50c** Saturday, a yard.

Satin table damask; beautiful quality; worth \$1.25 a yard—Saturday—**75c**

White dimities in checks and stripes; worth 20c to 30c a yard—Saturday—**14c**

Superfine flannelette; 36 inches wide; 100 pieces in a splendid variety of patterns and colorings; worth 18c to 20c a yard—Saturday—**12 1/2c**

Extra fine percale; light and dark colors; worth 18c to 20c a yard—Saturday—**11c**

Fancy cretonne; popular for bed sets, curtains, draperies and fancy work; worth 25c and 30c a yard—Saturday—**15c**

Canton flannel; extra heavy quality; worth 15c a yard—Saturday—**11c**

Wool flannel; regular 25c grades—Saturday a yard—**17 1/2c**

Wool flannelette; best 65c quality—Saturday—**39c**

Fancy covered comforts; worth \$1.25 a pair—Saturday special—**69c**

Couch covers; full width and lengths; extra heavy weight; in beautiful Persian and oriental designs; worth \$5.00 each—Saturday—**\$2.98**

St. Mary's wool blankets; 150 pairs of \$9.50 blankets—Saturday, a pair—**\$4.98**

St. Mary's wool blankets; some slightly soiled from displaying; 85 pairs in the lot; worth \$12.50, \$13.50 and \$15.00 a pair—Saturday—**\$7.45**

